

Lists of Rare Muhammadan Coins.—No. I.—Coins of the Kings of Dihilí and Jaunpúr.—By J. G. DELMERICK, Dihilí.

(With a plate.)

Ghiya's-uddi'n Balban.

Pl. IX, 1. Gold. Weight, 169 grs. A. H. 670.

السلطان الاعظم		الامام
غياث الدين و الدين		المستعصم امير
ابو المظفر بلدين		المومنين
السلطان		

Margin — ضرب هذه السكة بحضرت دهلي في سنة سبعين وسبعمائة

The Balban inscription discovered by me at Sonípaṭ and published in the Society's Proceedings for May 1873, bears the same date as this coin.

Kutb-uddi'n Muba'arak Sha'h.

Pl. IX, 2. New Variety. Silver. Weight, 168 grs. Circular piece.

Dár-ul Mulk, A. H. 717.

الامام الاعظم		مبارك شاه السلطان
قطب الدنيا و الدين		ابن السلطان الواثق
ابو المظفر خليفه الله		بالله امير المومنين

Margin — ضرب هذه الفضة بحضرت دار الملك في سنة سبع عشر وسبعمائة

This coin shews either a new place of mintage, or *Dár-ul Mulk* is only another designation for *Dihilí*, *Dár-ul-khiláfat*, or *Kuṭṭábábád*, which are observable on other published coins of this king.

Pl. IX, 3. New Variety. Silver. Weight, 83 grs. A. H. 720.

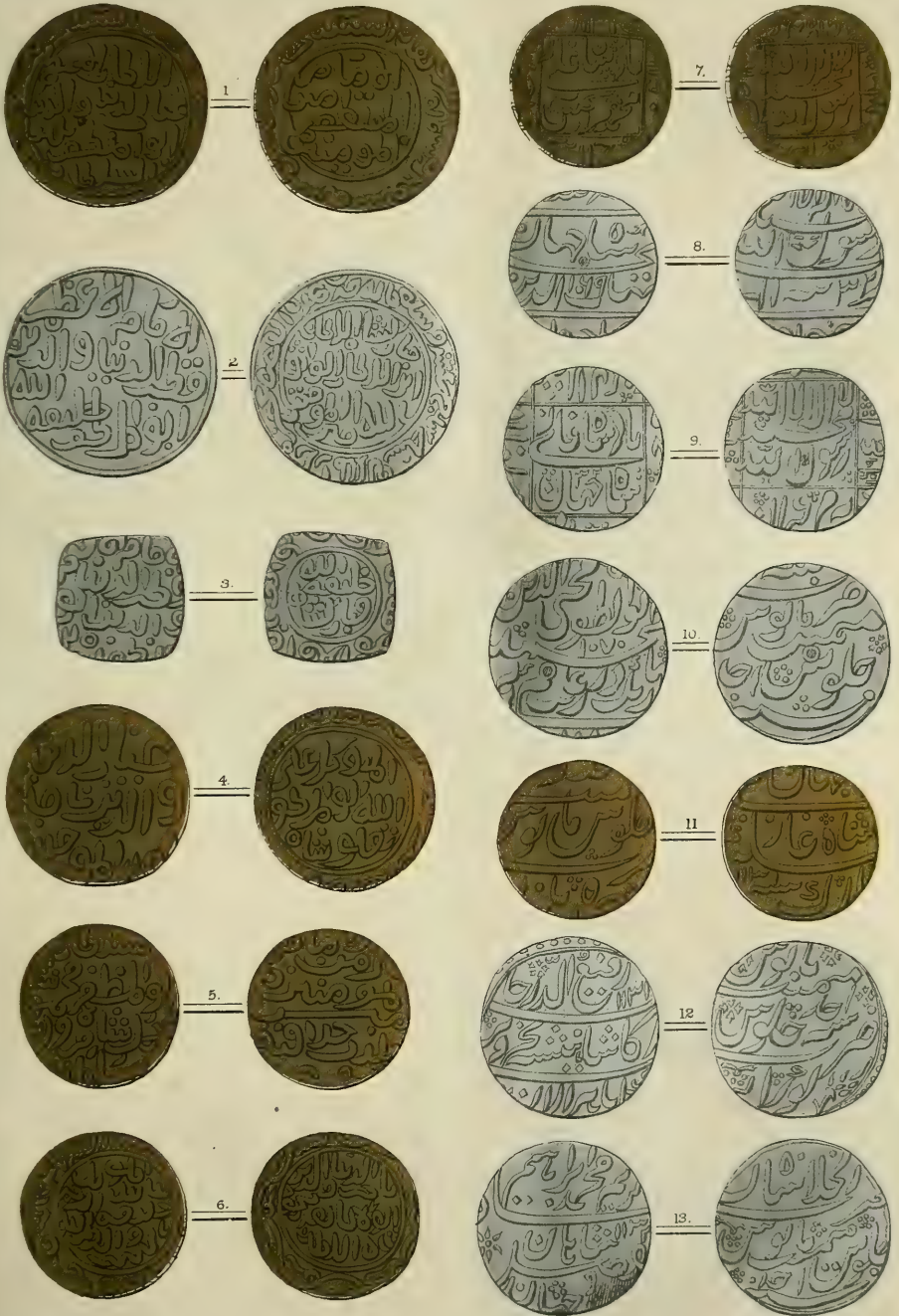
الامام الاعظم		
قطب الدنيا		<i>Circular area</i> —خليفه الله مبارك شاه
والدين		<i>Margin</i> —السلطان الواثق بالله امير المومنين
ابو المظفر ۷۲۰		

Ghiya's-uddi'n Tughluq Sha'h.

Pl. IX, 4. New variety. Gold. Weight, 170 grs. A. H. 725.

المتوكل علي		غياث الدين
الله ابو المظفر		والدين ناصر
تغلق شاه		امير المومنين

Margin — ضرب هذه السكة ***** خمس وعشرين وسبعمائة



Mahmu'd Sha'h, bin Muhammad Sháh, bin Fírúz Sháh.

Pl. IX, 5. Gold. Weight, 169 grs. A. H. 802.

السلطان الاعظم
ابوالمظفر محمود شاه
محمود شاه فيروز شاه
سلطان

في زمن الاعمام
امير المومنين
خلدت خلافته ٨٠٢

Mahmu'd Sha'h, bin Ibráhím Sháh, of Jaunpúr.

Pl. IX, 6. Gold. Weight, 165 grs. A.H. 847.

المؤيد
بقائده الرحمن
خليفه الله
بالسجيت والبرهان

ناصر الدين والدين
ابوالمجاهد محمود
شاه السلطان

Margin— ***** ٨٤٧ *****

Mura'd Bakhsh.

Pl. IX, 7. Gold. Weight, 169 grs. A. H. 1068. Ahmádábád,

محمد مراد بخش
بادشاه غازي
Margin— **** تاج الدين
ابوالمظفر ضرب احمد اباد

The Kalimah.
Margin—The names and titles of
the companions of the Prophet.
١٠٦٨

Sha'h Jaha'n.

Pl. IX, 8. Silver. Weight, 176 grs. A. H. 1069.

شهاب الدين
محمد شاه جهان
بادشاه غازي ١٠٦٩

The Kalimah.
ضرب سنه ٣٢ الهبي *****

Pl. IX, 9. Silver. Weight, 176 grs. A. H. 1069.

شاه جهان بادشاه غازي ٣٢
Margin— محمد شهاب الدين صاحب
قران ثاني ضرب احمد اباد

The Kalimah.
Margin—The names and titles
of the four companions of the
Prophet. ١٠٦٩

Aurangzi'b.

Pl. IX, 10. Silver. Weight, 175 grs. A. H. 1070. Patna.

سكه مبارك ابو المظفر محيي الدين محمد اورنگ زیب عالم گیر بہادر ۱۰۷۰	ضرب سنہ احد جلوس میمنت مانوس پتہ
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I possess a good many coins of Aurangzib. They show that after the deposition of Sháh Jahán in A. H. 1068, some confusion prevailed in the mints of the Empire. For instance at Multán, Ilahábád, Itáwah, and Dihlí, the coins were after his victory at Samogar at once issued in the name of Aurangzib. At Ahmadábád they were struck indiscriminately in the names of Sháh Jahán and Murád Baksh during A. H. 1068, and in the name of Sháh Jahán only during A. H. 1069. While, as will be seen from the coin now published, at Patna, owing no doubt to the influence and presence of Shujá' in the vicinity, no coins were struck in the name of Aurangzib until A. H. 1070.

The statement of Bernier that Aurangzib refrained from any overt assumption of sovereign rights for a year, or until his return from Láhor, is not borne out by his coins. He seems to have immediately assumed those rights, which were certainly recognized as far as his authority extended.

I may also add here that a silver coin of Aurangzib in my possession, struck at Multán, presents the novel fact that the exclusive use of the word *مهر* on the gold, and of the word *بدر* on the silver coins of the earlier period of his reign, was not so strictly observed as on the later coins. The word *مهر* appears to have been used at the commencement on his gold and silver coins alike. Afterwards this word was used on his gold coins, and *بدر* on his silver coins only.

Rafi"-uddaraja't.

Pl. IX, 12. Silver. Weight, 174 grs. A. H. 1131.

زد سكه بهند با هزاران بركات شاهنشاه بکروبو رفیع الدرجات ۱۱۳۱	ضرب سنہ احد جلوس میمنت مانوس کوزا
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Rafi"-uddaulah.

Pl. IX, 11. Gold. Weight, 169 grs. A. H. 1131.

سكه مبارك شاه جهان بادشاه غازي ۱۱۳۱	ضرب فرخنده بنیان حیدرآباد جلوس میمنت مانوس
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Muhammad Ibra'hî'm.

Pl. IX, 13. Silver. Weight, 174 grs. A. H. 1132.

سکه زد در جهان بفضل کریم
شاه شاهان محمد ابراهیم
۱۱۳۲

ضرب سنه احد
جلوس میمذت مانوس
دارالخلافت شاه جهان اباد

Sayyid Husain 'Alî Khân Bárha, according to the *Tárikh-i-Muzaffarî*, was assassinated on the 6th of Zil Hajjah, A. H. 1131. Sayyid 'Abdullah, his brother, got intelligence of the event on his way from Ágrah to Dihlí on the 8th of the same month. He at once made up his mind to supplant Muhammad Sháh by placing a pliant puppet upon the throne. With this view he sent his agent into Salímgárh for a candidate. The crown was first offered to the sons, successively, of Mu'izz-uddín Jahándár Sháh, but they all refused it, and shut their doors against the faces of the Sayyid's agents, who then went to Nekúsiyar, the son of Prince Akbar; but this young man stole away and hid himself. At last they went to the apartments of Sultán Ibráhím, the son of Rafí'-ulqadr (Rafí'-ushshán) and the brother of Rafí'-uddaraját and Rafí'-uddaulah, and prevailed on him to accept the throne.

The coronation took place at Dihlí on the 11th Zil Hajjah; and on the 17th, Sayyid 'Abdullah marched with this new pageant of royalty and a large army against the Emperor Muhammad Sháh, who was then in the neighbourhood of Palwal. They met the Emperor near Hasanpúr. The battle of Sháhpúr was fought immediately after, which ended in the defeat and capture of Sayyid 'Abdullah. Ibráhím fled, but was seized and brought back. The Emperor pardoned him.

Thus it will be observed that Ibráhím occupied the throne nominally for one month only, and my coin, which is dated A. H. 1132, must have been struck during the first eighteen days of his very brief reign.